RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The above-mentioned leaflets were printed locally for the consignee for distribution to prospective patients, and the above-mentioned placard was on display in the window of the Radium Radiation Health Center.

The *uranium ore* was stored in bins lining the walls of a number of cubicles at the rear of the establishment. Each cubicle was provided with a bench or cot upon which the patient would lie while undergoing "treatment" provided by the purported radioactivity of the ore.

Examination showed that the total degree of radioactivity within the cubicles was not more than 0.24 milliroentgen per hour.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Misbranding, Section 502 (f) (1), the labeling of the article failed to bear adequate directions for use since it did not state the disease conditions for which the article was intended, namely, arthritis, rheumatism, asthma, sinus conditions, lack of sleep, neuritis, skin disorders, bursitis, swollen joints, and ailments generally, and since the labeling did not, in fact, bear any directions for use.

DISPOSITION: December 1, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

DRUGS ACTIONABLE BECAUSE OF DEVIATION FROM OFFICIAL OR OWN STANDARDS

4293. Adulteration of a phenobarbital, bromide, and vitamin elixir. U. S. v. 24 Bottles, etc. (F. D. C. No. 35649. Sample No. 52615–L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 22, 1953, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 2, 1953, from Long Island City, N. Y.

PRODUCT: 24 1-pint bottles and 3 1-gallon bottles of a *phenobarbital, bromide, and vitamin elixir* at Irvington, N. J. Examination showed that the product was 80 percent deficient in riboflavin, 87 percent deficient in vitamin B_6, and 87 percent deficient in niacinamide.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, in that each 5 cc. (1 teaspoonful) of the article was represented to contain 0.5 milligram of vitamin B_2 (riboflavin), 3.0 milligrams of vitamin B_6, and 5.0 milligrams of niacinamide, whereas each 5 cc. (1 teaspoonful) of said drug contained less than 0.5 milligram of vitamin B_2 (riboflavin), less than 3.0 milligrams of vitamin B_6, and less than 5.0 milligrams of niacin. The article was adulterated while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: October 29, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4294. Adulteration and misbranding of amobarbital sodium capsules. U. S. v. 1 Drum * * *. (F. D. C. No. 35662. Sample No. 578–L.)

LIBEL FILED: September 30, 1953, Southern District of Indiana.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 1, 1953, by Wilson-Keith & Co., from St. Louis, Mo.

PRODUCT: 1 drum of *amobarbital sodium capsules* at Indianapolis, Ind. Examination showed that the product contained less than 73 percent of the declared amount of amobarbital sodium.

LABEL, IN PART: (Drum) "25,000 capsules Blue Interal Brand of Amobarbital Sodium U. S. P. 3 grains."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Amobarbital Sodium Capsules," a drug the name of which is recognized in the National Formulary, an official compendium, and its strength differed from the official standard. The standard provides that amobarbital sodium capsules contain not less than 90 percent of the labeled amount of amobarbital sodium, whereas the article contained less than 90 percent of the labeled amount of amobarbital sodium.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Amobarbital Sodium U. S. P. 3 grains" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than 3 grains of amobarbital sodium per capsule.

DISPOSITION: October 22, 1953. The shipper and the consignee of the product having consented to the entry of a decree, judgment of forfeiture was entered and the court ordered that the product be destroyed.

4295. Adulteration and misbranding of Drilozets lozenges. U. S. v. 22 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 36074. Sample No. 73832–L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 27, 1953, District of New Jersey.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On an unknown date from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: *Drilozets lozenges.* 22 bottles, each containing 48 lozenges, at Trenton, N. J. Analysis showed that the product contained less than 30 percent of the declared amount of polymyxin.

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it purported and was represented to possess, namely, 2,500 units of polymyxin B sulfate per lozenge.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each 'Drilozet' contains polymyxin B sulfate, 2,500 units" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than 2,500 units of polymyxin B sulfate per lozenge.

The article was adulterated and misbranded while held for sale after shipment in interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: November 27, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

4296. Adulteration and misbranding of adhesive bandages. U. S. v. 72 Boxes * * *. (F. D. C. No. 35719. Sample No. 54269–L.)

LIBEL FILED: October 14, 1953, Eastern District of Michigan.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about July 15, 1953, by the Handy Pad Supply Co., from Worcester, Mass.

PRODUCT: 72 boxes of *adhesive bandages* at Detroit, Mich.

LABEL, IN PART: (Box) "100 Dandy Bandages 1" x 3¼" Plain — Borated Gauze Pad – Sterilized."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (b), the article purported to be and was represented as "Adhesive Bandage," a drug the name of which is recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia, an official compendium, and its quality and purity fell below the official standard since the article was not sterile.

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Sterilized" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which was not sterile but was contaminated with living micro-organisms.

DISPOSITION: November 5, 1953. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.